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## PANDEMONIUM.

The Wildest and Wordiest

Night in the History

of the Caucus.

Five Hours of Filibustering By

the Blackburn Leaders

Prevents a Ballot.

The Sweeney Men Advance a

Scheme to End the Famous

Dead-lock,

But Blackburn's Friends Oppose

It and Denounce It as a Trap

and a Combination.

Amendments Pile In, Motions to Ad-

Journal Follow in Rapid Succe-

sion, and Speech After Speech

Lashes the Caucus Into a Fury Until

Chairman Robbins Declares It Ad-

Journal On His Own Motion.

OPINIONS OF THE CANDIDATES.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—The day was comparatively uneventful. Williams and Blackburn both devoted themselves to arranging their forces and preparing for the encounter to-night. It was reported this afternoon that a resolution would be offered to the caucus to-night, to the effect that Sweeney would be withdrawn, and a ballot would be taken between Williams and Blackburn; that a ballot would then be taken between the stronger man and Sweeney, the winner on this ballot to be declared the nominee. Blackburn's friends were understood to be bitterly opposed to this resolution.

At half-past 7 o'clock most of all the members were in the hall of the House. The job was filled with beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies, and the gallery was crowded with men. A few distinguished citizens were allowed inside the bar of the House. Charlie Offutt occupied his usual place in the aisle near the door, and said to me as I came in that he was ready for the contest. Senator Haggard and Representative Stoll and Caldwell occupied seats in the aisle near Offutt.

W. N. Sweeney, coming in after roll-call commenced, was cheered by the crowd in the gallery. He took his usual seat in the aisle, near the front, over on the left side of the hall. Hallam and Ratcliffe were engaged in earnest conversation. Triplett, sitting at his desk, looked a little nervous. He was expected to offer the resolution mentioned above.

Chairman Robbins called the caucus to order. Mr. Triplett sent up the following resolution, which was read by the Clerk:

"Resolved, That after the next ballot the name of Hon. W. N. Sweeney be withdrawn and the next ballot thereafter shall be taken between the remaining candidates, and the hindmost man shall be dropped until a final ballot is had between them. Then the name of Hon. W. N. Sweeney may be replaced in nomination and the final ballot be taken between him and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes on the last preceding ballot, and any rule of this caucus, in conflict with this resolution, is hereby repealed."

Mr. Triplett said he offered the resolution in good faith, and simply to end the dead-lock. He offered the resolution in the interest of no candidate. His leader was ready to cross swords with any other candidate if he would dare meet him. He thought this mode of settlement perfectly fair.

Senator Fogle said his knights did not fight wind-mills. We want to fight a man. The rule proposed by Mr. Triplett had never been used in any convention since 1851. The proposition was child's play. It was a forlorn hope. It indicated that the friends of Sweeney knew their candidate has no chance.

Mr. Owens said he could not understand the resolution. He moved to strike out the name of W. N. Sweeney and insert the words "candidate receiving the lowest number of ballots."

Mr. Ratcliffe sent up the following substitute:

"Resolved, That a ballot shall be had between W. N. Sweeney and each of the other candidates in nomination, and that if the Hon. W. N. Sweeney defeat each of the other candidates in nomination successively, he shall be declared the nominee of this caucus; but if he be defeated by either of them, he shall be dropped."

Another very funny substitute was offered by somebody, which the clerk tried to read, but his voice was drowned in applause and laughter. It was promptly voted down.

Mr. Hallam moved to lay the resolution, amendment and substitute on the table.

On this motion the yeas and nays were called. The vote resulted—yeas, 60; nays, 60.

YEAS.

Brace (Clark), Hallam, Sparks, Dixon, Martin, Spurr, Burch, Jackson, Williams, Binford, Johnson, Robbins, Walker, Green, Moore, Smith, Hughes, Julian, Owens, Bradford, Kimball, Powell, Carothers, Kuykendall, Fickett, Best, Lillard, Jackson, Coleman, Leach, Shaw, Cutchin, Lewis, Speed, Bascorn, Dazac, Russell, Gernert, Lyles, Walker, Green, Mann, Walton—60.

Representatives.

Hart, Meredith, Anthony, Hogan, Meriwether, Burcham, Johnson, Moore, Binford, Jesse, Odell, Hughes, Julian, Owens, Bradford, Kimball, Powell, Carothers, Kuykendall, Fickett, Best, Lillard, Jackson, Coleman, Leach, Shaw, Cutchin, Lewis, Speed, Bascorn, Dazac, Russell, Gernert, Lyles, Walker, Green, Mann, Walton—60.

YEAS.

Boles, Elliott, Ogilvie, Burnett, Piny, Haggard, Carpenter, Hays, Rigory, Cullitt, Munday, Taubee, Clement, Munday, Taubee, Representatives.

Offutt, Hindman, Russell, Bates, Kuykendall, Fickett, Best, Lillard, Jackson, Coleman, Leach, Shaw, Cutchin, Lewis, Speed, Bascorn, Dazac, Russell, Gernert, Lyles, Walker, Green, Mann, Walton—60.

YEAS.

Boles, Elliott, Ogilvie, Burnett, Piny, Haggard, Carpenter, Hays, Rigory, Cullitt, Munday, Taubee, Clement, Munday, Taubee, Representatives.

Offutt, Hindman, Russell, Bates, Kuykendall, Fickett, Best, Lillard, Jackson, Coleman, Leach, Shaw, Cutchin, Lewis, Speed, Bascorn, Dazac, Russell, Gernert, Lyles, Walker, Green, Mann, Walton—60.

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Boles, Elliott, Ogilvie, Burnett, Piny, Haggard, Carpenter, Hays, Rigory, Cullitt, Munday, Taubee, Clement, Munday, Taubee, Representatives.

Offutt, Hindman, Russell, Bates, Kuykendall, Fickett, Best, Lillard, Jackson, Coleman, Leach, Shaw, Cutchin, Lewis, Speed, Bascorn, Dazac, Russell, Gernert, Lyles, Walker, Green, Mann, Walton—60.

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Offutt, Hindman, Russell, Bates, Kuykendall, Fickett, Best, Lillard, Jackson, Coleman, Leach, Shaw, Cutchin, Lewis, Speed, Bascorn, Dazac, Russell, Gernert, Lyles, Walker, Green, Mann, Walton—60.

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Offutt, Hindman, Russell, Bates, Kuykendall, Fickett, Best, Lillard, Jackson, Coleman, Leach, Shaw, Cutchin, Lewis, Speed, Bascorn, Dazac, Russell, Gernert, Lyles, Walker, Green, Mann, Walton—60.

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Offutt, Hindman, Russell, Bates, Kuykendall, Fickett, Best, Lillard, Jackson, Coleman, Leach, Shaw, Cutchin, Lewis, Speed, Bascorn, Dazac, Russell, Gernert, Lyles, Walker, Green, Mann, Walton—60.

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Offutt, Hindman, Russell, Bates, Kuykendall, Fickett, Best, Lillard, Jackson, Coleman, Leach, Shaw, Cutchin, Lewis, Speed, Bascorn, Dazac, Russell, Gernert, Lyles, Walker, Green, Mann, Walton—60.

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Offutt, Hindman, Russell, Bates, Kuykendall, Fickett, Best, Lillard, Jackson, Coleman, Leach, Shaw, Cutchin, Lewis, Speed, Bascorn, Dazac, Russell, Gernert, Lyles, Walker, Green, Mann, Walton—60.

YEAS.

Boles, Elliott, Ogilvie, Burnett, Piny, Haggard, Carpenter, Hays, Rigory, Cullitt, Munday, Taubee, Clement, Munday, Taubee, Representatives.

This motion was defeated by yeas, 58; nays, 62.

Representatives Green and Leach, who voted in the affirmative on the previous motion, voted negative on the last motion.

Senator Munday moved the previous question, and it was ordered by a vote of yeas, 63; nays, 57. Owens voted in the affirmative. His purpose was not apparent. It was evident that the Blackburn forces, under the leadership of the young statesman from Scott, had determined to filibuster. "We shall have no balloting to-night," said a man standing behind me. "Owens is going to filibuster, and when he begins that he's hell."

Munday moved to lay Owens' motion to reconsider on the table. Before the vote was taken on Munday's motion, Owens asked to be excused from voting on that motion.

Carothers objected, and Munday instantly moved that Owens be excused from voting, and called for the yeas and nays. Senator Clarke asked to be excused from voting on the motion to excuse Owens, to which objection was made. When Hallam moved to excuse Clarke, the usually efficient Chairman got a little mixed along here, and Clarke wanted an appeal, but finally abandoned it, after Offutt had read from a little book containing about Rule 16. The Chairman stated emphatically that when he was satisfied a motion was made for dilatory purposes merely, he would refuse to entertain it. There was considerable confusion on the floor now, and the galleries seemed greatly to enjoy the fun. A vote was taken on the motion to excuse Owens from voting, and he was excused.

Senator Fogle moved to adjourn. After the call was completed the Blackburn men began to change their votes. Most of them had voted no on purpose, and now they crowded around the clerk's desk, and so rapid were their requests for a change sent up that the clerks became bewildered, and the tally-sheets looked like a Chinese laundry bill.

Offutt complained of persons crowding around the clerk's desk, and the Chairman directed the rules to be enforced and the members ordered to take their seats.

A moment later, Offutt went up into the Speaker's stand and conferred hastily with Robbins. As he left, Fogle said he would complain of certain persons going into the Speaker's stand, at which Offutt replied that there had been some unavailing objection of the same sort the first day of the session, which caused much laughter. The Chairman told Fogle the Chair could take care of itself, and Fogle said he hoped it would. There were a great many yells from the gallery and the confusion in the hall became great.

The Chairman ordered the roll to be again called, and after that call no changes would be allowed. The roll was again called on the motion to adjourn. As soon as it was completed Senator Spurr asked leave to change his vote. The Chairman refused to allow it. Spurr demanded an appeal. The Chair refused to listen to the appeal. Owens and Spurr protested. The Williams men cheered wildly at Robbins' firmness.

Owens wanted to know if the Chair possessed arbitrary power.

Robbins replied that he proposed to decide all motions for dilatory purposes as he pleased, whether arbitrary or not.

The Blackburn men were intensely excited and pressed up around the Clerk's desk, demanding that an appeal be had from Mr. Robbins' decision. Mr. Spurr reduced his appeal to writing. Several sharp passages occurred between Mr. Robbins and the excited Blackburn leaders. The Williams and Sweeney men cheered every utterance of Mr. Robbins. Finally quiet was obtained, and Mr. Robbins stated that he presumed the caucus intended to try and elect a United States Senator. As long as they desired to do that he proposed to allow no obstruction of the business of the caucus. If they wanted to indulge in foolishness, they must get another Chairman. From the remarks of Messrs. Hallam and Clarke he inferred that no doubt they thought he had acted arbitrarily. He had done so with only an honest purpose. He was ready to get out of the chair, and would do so cheerfully whenever the caucus said so.

Senator Clarke said he wanted to apologize to the Chair.

Robbins said he would be glad to hear the apology, and thought it was in order.

Clarke made a long serio-comic apology, which Robbins said he was in doubt about accepting.

A motion to adjourn was defeated.

Hallam asked leave to appeal from the decision of the Chair announcing that the motion to adjourn was defeated.

The Chair stubbornly refused to entertain the appeal or to submit it to the caucus. A long and spirited debate now occurred between Hallam and Robbins, but Robbins remained firm, and his every word was cheered by the Williams and Sweeney men.

Hallam complained bitterly of the Chairman's treatment.

Mr. Robbins said him if he wanted another Chairman he must move to elect another one. Finally Mr. Hallam went to his seat, and Mr. Owens again moved to adjourn. It was defeated. Mr. Owens then arose and made a speech, in which he charged that an open combination had been formed here to-night, a combination hatched in the dark and designed to stab in the back a man whom conspirators were afraid to meet openly on the field of battle. For this reason he had resorted to filibustering. There are times when it is patriotic to filibuster, but now he proposed to have business proceed as usual, and if the caucus wanted to crush his candidate it could do it.

Triplett, in reply to this, denied that any combination had been made, as charged by Owens. Since he had been a Democrat he had never lent himself to any combination.

The vote was then taken on the motion to lay Owens' motion, to reconsider, on the table. It was adopted—yeas, 65; nays, 55.

The next vote was on Owens' amendment to Triplett's resolution. Clarke explained his vote. He denounced the scheme as a combination and conspiracy, gigantic and damnable, and said he would not vote for a Democrat who obtained the nomination under such circumstances. At this the Williams men shouted, "Good-bye," and "Let him get out if he wants to do so."

When the name of Senator Munday was called he explained his vote. He said there was nothing in Triplett's resolution to warrant the remarks of Clarke. Owens tried to interrupt him. Munday said it came with bad grace from Owens to say anything when every one knew his (Owens') candidate; but for Sweeney's candidacy he would never have had a respectable following in numbers. This was greeted with wild cheers, shouts and clapping of hands.

Owens wanted to know if Sweeney got 61 votes on the next ballot, would he be dropped on the next ballot.

Munday said he would.

Owens replied: "Well, if you stand by him, I promise you he shall have 61 votes."

"If you offer that in good faith," said Munday, "we will elect Sweeney on the last ballot."

Senator Clarke shouted: "You must reconsider your former contract," but Munday did not seem to hear this remark.

The vote resulted—yeas 62, nays 58. So Owens' amendment was adopted, and when the Chairman announced the vote the Blackburn men sent up their first hearty shouts of the evening. They cheered enthusiastically. It was now a quarter to 11 o'clock.

Mr. Ratcliffe asked leave to withdraw his substitute. Mr. Offutt objected, whereat Ratcliffe expressed great surprise.

Mr. Hallam made the point of order on Offutt that Ratcliffe's request was not in the nature of a dilatory motion. [Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Offutt withdrew his motion and a vote was taken on the resolution as amended. Mr. Offutt, who had been flushed with victory all night, was getting restless now. The tables had been turned. All the votes before the last had been regarded as anxiety between Williams and Blackburn, and had been favorable to Williams. But the last vote looked like the tide was growing in Blackburn's way now, and Mr. Offutt wanted a good deal of information. He suggested that there was yet another amendment to be voted on, but the Chair assured him there was not, and informed him mildly that he was keeping the run of things.

On the vote to adopt the resolution, as amended, those who are called Williams men were ready to reconsider. Mr. Fogle moved to amend by taking a recess to 4 o'clock.

Scott moved to amend by taking a recess till 6 o'clock, but withdrew it, saying he was willing to stay here all night.

Fogle said as "Erin go Bragh" had been heard from, he would withdraw his motion.

A vote was taken on Gernert's motion, but before the roll-call was completed the Chair announced that the motion was defeated.

Hallam asked that the vote be recapitulated.

The Chairman said he was too late, which caused Hallam to ask in a sad voice, "Mr. Chairman, are we peers or not?"

Owens was busy now going about the room, holding hurried consultations with his forces.

The roll call for the seventy-third ballot began at 11:30 o'clock. Most of the Senators have, heretofore voted for Blackburn voted for Sweeney. Munday voted for Blackburn.

The Clerk began to call the House roll. Offutt's name was the first called, and that gentleman said: "Mr. Chairman, under the rule allowing the introduction of new candidates, I now place in nomination and vote for Hon. James A. McKenney."

Another member sprang to his feet and nominated Hon. Oscar Turner.

Mr. Ratcliffe nominated Hon. J. P. Harbison.

Senator Fogle nominated Ed. McGrath.

Mr. Gernert nominated Hon. John S. Cain.

Mr. Harcourt arose and addressed the Chair. All eyes were fixed on him. He said that without preparation he desired to propose a candidate whose name he believed would be caught up by this caucus and who would be nominated by acclamation. He said his candidate's name was John G. Carlisle. There was a tremendous burst of applause, but it did not last long. Several Senators wanted to know if they could not have their names recalled, since new names had been mentioned.

The Chair said they could, and directed the Clerk to recall the list of Senators. Before this was done, Hallam obtained the floor, and moved to adjourn.

On this yeas and nays were called for, pending the roll-call, the confusion on the floor was so great that Mr. Hallam, on his own motion, at a quarter to 12 o'clock, declared the caucus adjourned till to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, and amid much yelling, shouting and cries for Blackburn and Williams, the members left the hall and crowds poured out of the lobbies and galleries.

NOTES.

Gen. J. F. Robinson, Jr., of Lexington, was on the floor of the caucus to-night.

It was a wild night and as lively a caucus as ever assembled in Frankfort. It was impossible to see great things in the future, but it was the intense confusion which prevailed to give anything like a detailed account of all that happened. Hence the reader of this report can not imagine the serious annoyance to which Senator Robbins was subjected. It was sought in every way to embarrass him, to get from him a manifestation of temper, but without avail. Throughout the entire wearying proceedings he remained perfectly calm, cool and confident, and convinced every fair-minded person in the House that he was thoroughly honest in his purpose. Though an avowed Blackburn partisan, he recognized the delicacy of his situation, and met it like a man. If he had entertained the foolish notions made by filibusters to-night he had as well turned the caucus into a pandemonium. He sustained well his character for quick intelligence, unquestioned courage and thorough knowledge of Parliamentary rules. As a Chairman he is a decided success.

S. M. B.

SUMMING UP.

THE OLD SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE HOVERS OVER EVERY CAMP.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—After midnight I visited all the candidates to learn how they regarded the result of to-night's work. The Blackburn men said it was all they could wish. Against a combined majority they had won a victory in the adoption of Owens' amendment. They say the handwriting is on the wall, and it reads that Joseph Clay Styles Blackburn will be the next United States Senator.

At Sweeney's I found the best humor prevailing. Judge Sweeney thinks he is now in a better situation in the race than he has ever been. He denounced as foully false any charge or insinuation that he had formed a combination with Williams or any one else. He professed to be a gentleman, and would scorn to accept the Senatorship if won by a combination.

Over the camp of Williams there was an air of serenity and confidence. He leaders say that this night's work shows Blackburn is afraid to meet old Cerro Gordo in spite of all the boasting of Capt. Joe's followers. They say all they want is a ballot between Williams and Blackburn, and they are not afraid of the result.

For my own part I may say that the adoption of Owens' resolution with the Owens amendment may prolong the ballot

till April or May. Unless the rule allowing new candidates be repealed there may never be a final ballot.



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**BOWEL COMPLAINTS,**  
Looseness, Diarrhoea, or Painful Discharges from  
the Bowels are stopped in 15 or 24 minutes  
by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to the  
directions. No congestion or inflammation, no  
irritation of the bowels will follow the use of  
it. It Relieves.

**IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS  
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY**  
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains,  
always inflammation and every other complaint  
whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other  
glands or organs, by one application.

*An Iron Ore to Twenty Minutes.*

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain

the Rheumatic, Red-Poison, Influenza, Chills, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, and other diseases may suffer, **RAUWAY'S READY RELIEF** will afford instant relief.

**INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,  
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,  
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,  
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,  
SORE THROAT, DYPHTERIA, AND  
CHILLS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART,  
HYSTERIC, CHOLERA, DIPHTHERIA,  
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,  
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,  
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,  
SCIATICA, PAIN IN THE CHEST,  
BACK OR LIMBS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,  
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Take a glass of water, add a tumbler of water with in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Indigestion, Hoarse, Diarrhea, and Chills in the Bowels, and all the

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**Great Blood Purifier,**  
FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES,  
**Serofulous or Syphilitic, Hereditary  
or Contagious, he it seated  
in the**  
**LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR  
BONES, FLESH OR NERVES.**  
**Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating  
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Chronic Rheumatism, Serofula, Glandular  
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fections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of  
the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swell-  
ings, Dropsy, Skin Diseases, Crusting on the  
Body and Face, Pimples, Blisters, Bores,  
Ulcers, etc., cured by Dr. Badway's Sarsaparilla  
and Blood Purifier. **Mercurial Diseases,**  
Aches, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt

**Liver Complaint, Etc.**

Not only does the Samaparilian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but

It is the only positive cure for

## KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or where there is a yellowish, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and a pain in the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Kadyva's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in reasonable doses, while others require five or six times as much.

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*Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperients Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.*

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Perfectly tasteless, instantly changed with sweet  
gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and  
strengthen.

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637—Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency, Heartburn, Indigestion, and a Diminished Appetite and Weight in the Patient.

A box of **RAYWAY'S PILLS** will free  
thymus from all the above-named disorders.  
Price 25 cents per box. Sold by a druggist.

We repeat that the reader must consult our  
books and papers on the subject of diseases and  
their cure, among which may be named:

**"FALSE AND TRUE,"**  
**"RAYWAY ON IRRITABLE URETHRA,"**  
**"RAYWAY ON SCROTULA,"**

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32 W. 42nd St., Church St., New York. In-  
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## TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old established "PINKETTES" than the fact that they have been used by thousands from the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are false Resolvants, Relief and Pills. Be sure and get the name "Radway" in on what you buy.

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# Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1884.

## NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

## "BUSINESS."

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.—The grain markets were fractionally higher both East and West, but there was a very irregular action. Receipts and exports were both large. Provisions were brisk and buoyant. Cotton was firm and without important changes. The live-stock markets were strong and higher in the West, but in the East cattle were weaker.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was lower. Government bonds were steady. Stock speculation was active and adverse to the bears. Prices were advanced on Gould properties, but Vanderbilt's were lower, and the Northern Pacific group were irregular and in the main lower. In London English consols were lower. In Liverpool provisions were very irregular, but other produce markets were about steady.

## PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Yesterday in the lower house of the Kentucky Legislature Mr. BECKHAM's resolution and Mr. RATCLIFFE's substitute were defeated, and the resolution offered by Mr. JULIAN was adopted instead.

Mr. BECKHAM's resolution was WHARTON BARKER's scheme for distributing the revenue which has been so generally condemned.

Mr. RATCLIFFE's resolution embodied the idea of JOHN A. LOGAN for endowing the public schools with surplus revenues.

Either plan if carried out would have postponed indefinitely any revision of the tariff, and this is the idea back of them which has produced such an exhibition of liberality on the part of the Republican leaders.

Mr. JULIAN's resolution, endorsing Mr. WILLIS' bill is exceedingly mild, and changes the whole aspect of the debate, though it is in itself exceedingly objectionable. The bill offered by Mr. WILLIS appropriates only ten millions annually for five years, and has in it nothing about guarantees or pledges from the State. It is as unobjectionable as any scheme of the kind could possibly be, but it is full of mischief. But it is no longer a question of taxation; it is a question of how to educate the illiterate masses. Thus far the resolution of Mr. JULIAN was greatly to be preferred to that of Mr. BECKHAM.

This resolution, if the Democrats in the Senate do their duty to the party, if they are true to the interests of the State, will be defeated. Mr. OWENS was right altogether; Kentucky can not afford at this time above all others to play into the hands of the Republicans.

Mr. BECKHAM speaks with a sneer of the "shadowy shibboleth" of State's right, but with the Democratic party State's right has yet a vital force and meaning; it is the doctrine that marks broadly and irreconcilably the difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties. The COURIER-JOURNAL contends that there is no authority in any part of the Constitution to justify any such appropriation as Mr. WILLIS asks for. Congress has no power given it directly or by implication to tax the people of Massachusetts to educate the people of Kentucky, and if this power is assumed or usurped, the usurpation will not end there. Revolutions of this kind do not go backward. The matter is now in the hands of the Democrats, and they ought not to be moved to a betrayal of their principles in order to secure a part of the surplus in the Treasury. If a Democratic House adopts the Willis Bill, one more radical, more thorough, more sweeping will be adopted when the Republicans again control legislation. For ourselves, we do not wish to blaze the way toward centralization for the Republicans to follow.

But there are other objections to the measures, only less strong than that relating to the constitutional power of Congress to take such a departure. The COURIER-JOURNAL recognizes fully the dangers of illiteracy, but illiteracy can only be "stamped out" by the people themselves, not by a pressure from the outside. We must have State systems. It is the part of the State—its plain, undeniable duty—to educate its children, but the State taxation must be supported and supplemented by local aid, by local taxation, by local measures. In this direction alone lies safety. Our people everywhere must be aroused to the importance of the work; they must be enlisted in this great crusade. Missionaries must be sent out into all the dark corners of the State, through all the highways and byways preaching this gospel of knowledge and education. No nation was ever regenerated from without. Outside aid means outside interference. At the convention in Louisville last September no one took a more prominent part than Dr. MINER, and his strongest plea was for mixed schools as an aid in the development of character, and he pointed to the mixed schools of Massachusetts which have worked so well, according to his idea. The first step toward mixed schools in the South is an appropriation from the Federal Treasury.

The Southern States are making great efforts to educate their illiterates; they are doing noble work, and the alarm expressed by visionary statisticians is uncalled for. There are no trustworthy statistics which show in the South any extraordinary increase in illiteracy. It is a false alarm. It is a favorite method with the advocates of Federal aid to compare the census returns of 1870, notoriously inaccurate, incomplete, untrustworthy, with the returns of 1880, which have been taken with the utmost care and deliberation. We do not wish to create any false impressions. We do not mean the situation is not bad enough to call for strenuous exertions on our part to stay the tide of ignorance, but we do assert that there is no excuse in the present situation for tramping on the Constitution under a plea of necessity and asking aid of the Federal Government for educating our children.

What has been done in the South is but the beginning, and it has been done in poverty, depression and distress. The South moves now into a new era of freedom and prosperity. The reign of the carpet bagger is over; men and money are coming to develop all our resources. Our ability to educate the ig-

norant will be greater in the next five than in the past fifteen years. If aid should have been given at all, which we do not believe, it should have been given ten years ago. Federal aid now invites serious complications and certain disaster. The efforts of one-own people will be relaxed. They will rely not on individual exertions, but on local taxation, but on Federal subsidies. It will bring to a standstill the movement for general education which is now gaining such an impetus throughout the late slave States; it will discourage our most faithful laborers; it will alarm those who look with the utmost jealousy on any sign of Federal interference. It is our firm conviction that no greater harm can be done education in the South than to pass such a bill as that proposed by Mr. WILLIS.

Surely this is no time for Kentucky to take part in such a raid on the Treasury. We must show the people of the country that there are some principles of the party in which we yet believe. To endorse this bill is for Kentucky to occupy a most absurd and a most inconsistent position. Let others do as they will, Kentucky ought not to sell her birthright for a mess of pottage.

## TO LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MEN.

The New York leaf tobacco trade have formed an association for the purpose of promoting business in that city by means of option trading, or buying and selling for future delivery. Every firm in New York and Brooklyn except TOBI, ROSS & Co., as we are advised, has joined this association, which is to be a sort of conglomerate body to be known as the Naval Stores and Tobacco Exchange.

This blending of two commercial staples might not be construed favorably as respects the confidence of the New York tobacco trade in the independent fortunes of their special staple, particularly as they are no consanguinity or sympathy that we know of in the unsophisticated West between the noble weed of the one part and pitch and turpentine of the other. Perhaps it may be useful in Eastern tobacco factories as a substitute for sugar-syrup or molasses, pitch may be available when licorice is too costly, and turpentine may afford a serviceable flavoring extract for both smoking and chewing tobacco, but if, so we of the West have never yet discovered the secrets of their use.

Badinage aside, it is quite apparent that the New York tobacco trade have not sufficient confidence in their own business to induce them to venture the experiment of establishing an independent Tobacco Exchange for regular dealings in spot and future tobacco, and this explains, of course, why they have combined it with a wholly distinct line of business.

There are abundant reasons for this diffidence and distrust. In the last decade the tobacco trade of New York has been practically transferred to Louisville. It is here that the buying interest both for the foreign and domestic trades is mainly centered, and the sales in New York are about one-third of the sales in Louisville. This city is the natural center to which the Western leaf crop is shipped, as it is the geographical center of about 60 per cent of the leaf production of the United States. It occupies, therefore, a more commanding position as to this staple, indeed, than does Chicago in respect to the American grain trade. As these pre-eminent advantages have been happily supported by a commercial policy in this interest, for the most part both enterprising and conservative, Louisville has become the tobacco emporium of the country, and her progress is being accelerated every year. In 1883 the increase in business was more than double the average annual increase of the decade.

Foreign and domestic buyers, by purchasing here, secure, in addition to the largest volume and variety of supplies, cheaper storage than in New York, they gain the advantage of an eligible reloading center near the sources of supply, they buy on a comparatively moderate tariff of charges, and they save one set of brokerage, commission, terminal and storage charges. Hence it is that the business of buying and shipping direct to American and foreign distributors is being more and more consolidated at this point. It is a combination of circumstances favorable both to buyer and seller, both to producer and consumer.

It is the theory, however, of the new departure in New York that the great modern appliance of option dealings will be available in tobacco, as well as in grain, provisions, cotton, petroleum, pig-iron, coffee, etc., and that the natural currents and tendencies of the tobacco trade may be by this means restrained and diverted artificially, for tobacco this system of trading will be an entirely novel experiment, but it may be at least claimed in its behalf, that in other staples it has been at the central markets of such staples, an invariable success. The New York Coffee Exchange, which at the outset was looked upon as a success by every one outside of New York, and also by the majority of coffee dealers there, has rapidly expanded its operations into such a scale of magnitude that the Exchange virtually controls the American coffee trade. Its influence on prices reaches even to New Orleans.

The spirit of speculation is an ineradicable instinct of American commerce, and such is its fascinations that the sales for future delivery in the principal speculative staples are generally every five to fifty fold the total crops of the staples dealt in. These aggregates represent, of course, all sales and resales.

The New York tobacco trade hope to revive the waning fortunes of their market by putting into exercise the mechanism in tobacco which has appealed so successfully in other interests to the national fondness of speculation. But there are ulterior motives entertained by the more conservative and substantial members of the trade. Large dealings in futures in any article necessitate the accumulation of large stocks, and at the same time create, artificially, both the inducements and the means to control and hold large stocks. Hence, the New York warehousemen, commission merchants and factors are as much interested in the success of the experiment as the buyers and speculators.

We go into this subject for a practical, local purpose. We will not undertake to decide whether the New York experiment will be a success or a failure. It is at least a movement worthy of thoughtful consideration on our part, as the business undertakings of New York are generally conceived with sagacity and forecast and ex-

ecuted with tact and energy, and, withal, her command of capital is at least unsurpassed.

But it is our purpose to ask the tobacco trade of Louisville to consider, each man for himself, and then collectively in a full meeting of the trade, whether it would not be practicable and desirable to institute a system of sales for forward delivery in Louisville. We do not advocate for this or any other market a scheme to pander to the national appetite for speculation, but we think that it is feasible to demonstrate that a system of sales for forward deliveries, or futures, would be of practical advantage to the legitimate interests of the trade. The future delivery dealings in cotton in Liverpool enable the merchants and spinners of England to insure themselves guaranteed supplies any length of time (within a year) ahead of the present, and it is this rendered possible to hedge against unusual risks in buying and selling, as also in manufacturing. This branch of future dealings is as legitimate as anything in the province of trade, and, if the gambling sort of speculation should mix itself with this legitimate speculation, even that also frequently offers opportunities to dealers in the actual property now to buy and now to sell at good advantage. If the market should be abnormally depressed, shippers or manufacturers could then secure contracts for cheap supplies for the next six or twelve months, and if, on the contrary, prices should be excited and high, by reason of heated speculation, there would be the opportunity for producers to sell their crops through their warehousemen in advance of shipment, or indeed for other holders to unload, or for country dealers to sell on, even perhaps before purchasing the neighborhood crops.

There are in the tobacco trade many elements of uncertainty which every year cause wide fluctuations in prices. This is a permanent feature, and it constitutes a factor of the very first importance in future dealings. The element of uncertainty, or rather the probability of fluctuation, is the very chiefest *raison d'être* of dealings in futures, and certainly no staple can claim in this capital condition a superiority over leaf tobacco. It may be objected that it is impracticable to so adjust and classify standard samples or to so refine the inspection as to secure the nicety and exactness requisite to make future dealings in leaf tobacco satisfactory. This is probably imaginary. We would ask if there were established seven or eight standard grades of leaf and lungs for each of our principal types, the classification would not guarantee either to shippers or manufacturers or country dealers a sufficiently close approximation to the several grades and types which they desire to be delivered to them, or to deliver in the future. Certainly the discrepancies should be small under the proper classification, and any little undesirable fragment left on their hands could be sold on the regular market.

We suggest that it is obviously in order that the tobacco trade of this city should consider thoroughly and at once if there is any just reason why leaf tobacco alone of all our important staples can not be handled successfully in option trading, and if it can, be worthy the important, legitimate advantages of such dealings should not be at once appropriated by Louisville. Chicago is in control of the grain market of the United States, largely through this adjunct of her trade, but Louisville might establish an even more complete control over the tobacco market by instituting as successful a system of option dealings. Can she? We leave it to the trade to answer. If it can be done anywhere it can be done here. And if it succeeds our normal stocks would be more than quadrupled.

## A BELATED BROTHER.

Here comes the Philadelphia Press blundering along into class meeting and stupidly trying to make a muck of the Republican programme. It actually has the audacity to address the Republican leaders, and, Republican organ though it is, advises them to haul down the bloody shirt and shift their sails to catch a different breeze. The Press thinks the policy of sectionalism foreshadowed by Senators SHERMAN and HOAR a mistake, and has the hardihood to rise and say so:

"In the four Presidential canvasses since the war, the race issue has played a prominent part. It has not doubt influenced thousands of voters in the North and kept that section rancorously solid for the Republican party. After each campaign, however, the hope has been expressed that the sectional issue might be buried, and that the South would see the error of its ways and permit the majority to rule. And yet, at the end of all these years, the South remains as solid as ever on the race question. If the Presidential battle of 1884 is contested on the issue whether the States shall be remanded to the control of the negro majority, there is no reason to expect that they will cast a single electoral vote for the Republican candidates. The Democratic leaders can begin their calculations with 150 sure electoral votes. These are the simple facts in the matter, and it is useless for the Republicans to shut their eyes to the situation thus outlined.

"Can the Republicans, without loss of principle, change this situation, so as to give them a more favorable prospect of winning in the important canvasses to come? The tone of the Southern Democratic papers, in commenting upon the objectionable resolution passed by the Republican caucus, invites the party to make concessions to the home industries the paramount issue in this year's campaign. With this as the question upon which to divide, seven Southern States can be contested with reasonable prospects of success. The people of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana have become profoundly impressed with the benefits to be derived from the protective policy, and are ripe for revolt against the free-trade Democracy. This fact is admitted by Democratic papers in these States, and the policy of longer adhering to the party is openly discussed. Even if the free-traders hedge temporarily, as now seems probable, their tendency has been too clearly indicated and their control of the party's policy made too evident to keep the Southern States solidly in the Democratic line with protection as the paramount issue.

"It behooves the Republican leaders to consider these facts carefully in planning the approaching national canvass. It is for them to judge whether the campaign shall be fought on the old lines, with the certainty that, if they so desire, the South will be sold for the Democracy and the North weary of this constant reiteration of the race issue; or whether, shattering not one jot of the claim for equal civil and political rights everywhere for all, the party shall take up an issue which will give it the prospect of making an inroad upon a section that has been, for so many years, a Democratic preserve."

It is rank infamy for a full-grown brother like the Press to "carry on" in this way. "Sh-sh!" be quiet," subtly whispers Brother REED of the Tribune.

"I am surprised at such ill-thought sentiments," sharply frowns Brother SHERMAN, "Cheese that racket!" and "call your chin" articulate the fastidious brothers of the Chicago current.

"Silt down you dine donkey or I'll call you a white nigger!" loweringly thundered Brother HANCOCK.

"Let us all fine in pra!" precipitately interposed Deacon SMITH; and it is to be hoped that the good Deacon's pious petitions may bring this wandering sheep safely within the fold, where the harsher measures of his wicked partners might fail.

Really, how could the Press have done it? Is it so exceptionally obtuse that it has not been able to see the thoroughly matured and definitely decided plan of its party leaders? Does it not remember how, prior to the election of Mr. CARLISLE to the Speakership, these same leaders were loud and jubilant in their boasts that the Democrats, by taking up the issue of tariff reform, would split their party, would break up the solid South and give their opponents an easy victory? Did not the Democrats, in despite of these warnings, make tariff reform an issue, and have not these same Republican leaders changed their tune very suddenly and very completely, and are they not doing all they can to divert the campaign to a different ground and prevent it being fought on the very issue on which a few weeks ago, they declared they would be overjoyed to fight it?

The truth seems to be that the Press has not been taken into the councils of these leaders, and looking at the tariff from the standpoint of a Pennsylvania, it does not know but what that tax is held as sacred elsewhere as it is in its own State. The Press should be guided, however, by the leaders whom it presumes to advise. They are not Pennsylvanians. They represent wide and varying sections of this great country. They recognize the growth and development of the people against the wholesale robbery perpetrated through a protective tariff. They dare not risk the result by picking the battle on this ground, and so there is nothing left for them to do but to raise the old Southern hullabaloo and trust to the passions which they thus hope to revive to confound their party in power.

The Press may as well, therefore, fall into line with the rest of the tom-tom beaters.

## CONSTITUTIONAL SLAVERY.

It is argued in some quarters that there is no justification for the adoption of a different procedure from the formal and inefficient one always hitherto pursued in efforts to remodel the State constitution. We are told that the constitution lays down distinct and unmistakable rules to govern the people in amending it. The constitution might possibly be changed in accordance with those rules within seven years. Precisely so. But the human race, and especially the Anglo-Saxon, and pre-eminently the American, have contracted in modern times the habit of interrogating their rulers, of thinking for themselves, of inquiring into the nature of things, of making their own laws. It becomes us in Kentucky, in sustaining the character of a free people, in discharging our duty to ourselves, to inquire if we shall be slavishly bound by the will of a dead generation for even this term of seven years. Shall we, as free and independent citizens, submit to be held in the chains of an irrevocable and unchangeable law, without recourse or redress, for a period equal to one-fourth of the life-time of our generation? If so, it must be either because the constitution has sunk into utter contempt and inaptitude, or because we are ready to admit that we have so degenerated that we are incapable of self-government.

But the case is far worse than this, because such are the intricacies and mysteries designedly couched in the terms of the constitution by its authors that half the lifetime of this generation has been already covered by efforts to reform the constitution according to its own formula, and we are no further advanced than at the very inception of those efforts. We are in effect ruled to-day, so far as the organic law retains any potency, by a despotism worse in one important respect than a hereditary monarchy, as we are ruled by a law which we had no hand in framing, which it is impossible for us to question or amend, and which we are told that we must respect blindly and slavishly, as if it were the work of inspiration.

Out upon such a spirit of servility! The people of Kentucky owe it to themselves and to their reputation as intelligent, self-respecting freemen jealous of their rights, to betake themselves promptly and vigorously to the task of framing a State constitution without any regard to the procedure prescribed by a convention held thirty-four years ago. The present generation possesses all the powers represented by that convention, and it is eminently proper and essential that they should be immediately exercised. A live State should no longer be governed by a dead law.

## VIRTUE'S REWARD.

The general unfolding of the bloody shirt in the Senate Tuesday was a tame affair after all. The crowds that were in attendance with the expectation of seeing at least a lively cat concert were sorely disappointed. With the exception of a forlorn mew by SHERMAN and a weak yowl by MARION, there was not even the promise of any fun.

The Democrats sensibly treated the exhibition with amused silence; the proceedings were not of sufficient interest to keep that ardent old occupant of the front parquette chairs, Senator HOAR, from going to sleep; and the galleries emptied themselves for greener pastures in the House, where the spanking leader of the Republicans, KEIFER, was showing his paces in true KEIFER style.

Although the inauguration of the sectional policy on which the Republicans intend to rely this year was decidedly unpromising, not to say discouraging, there was one feature of the ceremony which they should note with general satisfaction. This was the fealty of WILLIE MARION. The Republican party ought to feel truly grateful that its enthusiastic labors in the cause of republicanism have not been entirely in vain. Though its alliance with the Republicanists and its earnest and practical aid and encouragement to them did not deliver into its power the State of Virginia, as it had hoped, the Republican party has the satisfaction of knowing that it has gained at least the loyalty and vote of WILLIE MARION.

And in these times, when everything seems slipping from under it, it is some comfort to find even a straw no bigger than WILLIE MARION with grasping distance. Not that WILLIE's importance should at all be underestimated. Virginia doubtless never felt surer of the fact that she is the

mother of States and statesmen than she did while her WILLIE was standing up and speaking his piece in the Senate chamber and faithfully keeping his contract with the despisers of Virginia's honor.

And these same despisers, shriven by that "higher law" which covers the sins of the Republican party, were probably never more certain that virtue has its reward, even in this world.

ROME was not built in a day, nor England freed of her protective system in an hour. Those who are clamoring for the Ways and Means Committee to bring in a tariff-reform bill should recollect that there is no occasion for ill-considered haste. Here is the New York Herald, which, in its enthusiasm for the good cause, says:

"The Democratic party hesitates and falters on this question. Is there not wisdom enough among its leaders to see that business is their true and only way at present; that a tariff for revenue only—which means that taxes shall be paid by the people to the Government only, and not to private protected capitalists—that this is the true and the only practical battle-cry for them? Can they not see that the country is ripe for a great and necessary reform, and that by casting aside the old fetters and the monopolies, and giving battle boldly and persistently for the people's rights, they can win the prize which has slipped through their fingers for so many years?"

The Washington Post, which is in the scene of action, in replying to a different class who are seriously disturbed by this delay, writes an answer which might also be referred to the Herald, with the hope that it may satisfy that journal's impatience for the present and reconcile it to "wait for the wagon" with calmness and confidence:

"Our esteemed contemporaries of the Republican Protectionist press need not worry themselves unnecessarily about the business of the House Committee of Ways and Means. They are hard at work blocking out a tariff bill for presentation to the House at the earliest practical opportunity. This bill will provide for a general lowering of customs duties, and will altogether better off our respected friends who devote their time to preparing the public for the tariff legislation that is to come, rather than to abstruse speculations about the Democratic delay in doing at once what they do not want done at all."

"The Ways and Means Committee will report a reform bill in their own good time. And it will probably pass the House as it comes from the committee's hands."

Mr. MONROE, the dispatches say, has his own bill nearly ready, although it has not yet been submitted to the other members of the committee.

The Port Henry iron miners evidently have been studying some of the fallacies of the *Mother Goose* school of statesmanship. At least they seem to think that what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Being notified the other day that their wages would be reduced, they at once determined to ask for a reduction in the price of wood furnished to them by the company, and also in the rent of their houses. If they keep on at this rate they will soon be asking for a reduction in the price of clothes and food and household goods generally by asking a reduction of the sacred tariff—that is, they might ask if an iron miner at 62 cents a day could afford to be bulldozed with a further reduction of wages for daring to vote except at his employer's dictation.

The New York Times pertinently says of the course which a certain class of Democrats are pursuing just now:

"To add to the confusion come the Democratic journals who have staked their all on keeping the Democratic party in a line with Mr. RANDALL, and raise the cry that these moderate measures are in bad faith, that the election of Mr. CANALIS pledged the majority to a tariff for revenue only, and without a scintilla of protection resulting from it, and taunt the followers of the Speaker with cowardice, hypocrisy, want of conviction and lack of every virtue which ideal statesmen should possess. Their object is simple. They wish to prevent any action whatever, and, like the newly arisen PAYNE, of Ohio, to keep the tariff precisely where it is, with enormous duties on the necessities of life, with high barriers across every channel of foreign trade, and with a general stagnation in the cribbed and cabled 'protected' industries of the land."

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is greatly chagrined because the Democrats in the Senate did not jump up and prance around when SHERMAN and MARION made their bloody-shirt speeches Tuesday. "There has seldom been a more sinister incident in the history of Congress," grunts this journal, "than this silence in the Senate when the States that were in rebellion and crushed by force of arms are arraigned for the high crimes committed in destroying the principles upon which they were reconstructed." The Commercial Gazette will be still more chagrined when it observes with what a similar "silence" the country will treat this silly attempt to revive sectionalism.

The Committee on Commerce is disposed to push the Reagan bill through with little delay. This bill is of such a radical character, it may have such an influence in retarding our railroad development, that it should be openly and fully discussed. If it is a good bill, it can be defended; if not, it should be understood. Any appearance of gagging will only increase the distrust with which one naturally views any interference by the National Government with our railroad system in any of its parts.

"EVIDENTLY the Democratic statesmen of Kentucky, Missouri and Texas are not prepared to aid in any legislation that is removed from the yawping stage of demagoguery, for they are up to their eyes in blinding ignorance and ferocious with personal conceit."—(Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.)

It strikes us that the Republican statesmen of Ohio are monopolizing the "yawping stage" at present. Between Messrs. KEIFER, SHERMAN and BOYNTON the Kentucky, Missouri and Texas boys get very little chance.

The South especially needs more railroads. Any bill which is to discourage capitalists who are seeking investment in Southern railroads should be most carefully considered. Yet the committee in charge of the Reagan bill has refused to hear any arguments from the managers of Southern railroads against the bill. If the bill can not bear discussion, it must be full of dangers.

SENATOR SHERMAN in his bloody-shirt speech seemed to fear that the "war was a failure." The war will be looked on as a failure by a good many Republicans as soon as it fails to keep their party in office.

CHARLES FOSTER has come out warmly for Gen. LOGAN for President. If Gen. LOGAN wants to keep his grip on the favor of the Great West he had better indulge in some vigorous grammar at once.

The Republicans might paraphrase a battle cry of the olden days and go into the coming campaign with the slogan, "Free Whisky and Civil Rights!"

## THIS AND THAT.

### These Added Eggs.



(By the Poet of the Asphaltum.)  
 Ben Stanton's speech an awful time  
 In hatching out those eggs;  
 There must be heavy shells of time  
 Around those "yaller legs."  
 It seems to me the time's come when  
 Outsiders may suggest:  
 I think it best to duck the Hen,  
 And then break up the nest.

AMONG the blacks, small-pox is known as "the small sickness."

A NEGRO is a member of a new Democratic club in San Francisco.

DANCES for married people only are a feature of Oshkosh social life.

FEW persons are bold enough to tell an Idaho man that he is an Idaho.

The second meat of a New York butcher's new bloodhound took was the butcher's little boy.

It is said that no United States Senator has ever resigned at the request of a Legislature.

In 1777, women were permitted to vote in Queen's county, N. Y., and two women served as constables.

The Legislature should forever crush out Capt. Norton's cremation scheme.—(Many Fat Worms.)

A MEDIUM sized snake eats 5,600 young carp in a summer. The Fish Commission is a big thing for the snakes.

A COLONEL is Speaker of the Ontario Legislature. Kentuckians settle in Canada as well as in other parts of the world.

WHILE Sherman and Mahone are reviving war issues, the North Carolina militia are getting into new blue soldier clothes.

NINE saloon-keepers are members of the New York Board of Aldermen, and neither of them sells a good quality of whisky, either.

The petty enmity of the law, so well adapted to help rogues and so ill adapted to shield the innocent.—(San Francisco Chronicle.)

GEN. HANCOCK, while in San Francisco, was asked where he had kept himself during the war. The questioner was a local statesman.—(Echoes of Freedom.)

NOT only should the dog tax be retained, but there should be a good, stiff cat tax. In addition to this, any sane man harboring a cat should be fined three times a week.

FRED DOUGLASS believes that the time will come when all people will be of the same color. In the meantime he will continue the business of "dyeing and scouring" at the old stand.

CERTAIN ordinary "hard" may as well understand, once for all, that "the Poet of the Asphaltum" will be a candidate for Post Laureate, and will so remain "until the close of the poem."

JOAQUIN MILLER is determined that his funeral shall not cost over \$10. This will undoubtedly deprive many of Mr. Miller's acquaintances of the pleasure of accompanying him to the grave.

LUXE CHURCH, administrator of LUNG BANG, deceased, has commenced a suit for \$10,000 damages against the Northern Pacific railroad. His expectations to be assisted by a pair of legal fangs.

SIX children have been killed, one at a time, by falling over a banister in a tenement house in Cincinnati. This may explain why landlords never want to rent houses to people who have children.

PEOPLE suffering from intense pain, it is said, do not mean and groan when no one is by to hear them. Snorers, however, keep up their racket when asleep all the same as if they had admiring audiences.

NOT only has Ben. Butler failed in politics, but he has just lost a big case in which he was defending a whisky thief. However, he is too rich to become a pauper, he will at least be able to preserve his lids.

AN old record shows that on Long Island, in 1675, Mary Case was fined for interrupting Mr. Lovich during his sermon. She said: "Come down, thou whited wall, that feedest thyself and starvest the people."

Gov. IRWIN, of Idaho Territory, refuses to accept any salary, declaring that the honor of the office is all the recompense he desires. This is a noble example for the several candidates who will shortly be running for President.

A BIG boy, with some of the tastes of "Reck's son," was annoyed because his younger brother insisted upon sleeping in the same bed with him. The big boy went to the City Hall and got small-pox, and he now proudly sleeps alone.

IT does not pay, apparently, for people to go ecclesiastical scandal mongering in Brooklyn. Mr. Beecher seems to have a firmer hold than ever upon the heart and understanding of this city, while his enemies have disappeared forever from the public gaze.—(Eagle.)

THE Legislature of Arizona offered \$2 for every Apache scalp brought in, and the Indian hunters not being very successful in bringing in the genuine article, a Connecticut genius in that section of the country invented and made a scalp which very heavily passed muster.—(Great Days of America.)

THE tendons of the tail of the kangaroo can be easily split into strands, strong, soft, lustrous, beauty of color and finish. Such tendons for ligatures and sutures promise to supplant silk almost entirely in surgery. Unless the humane Society shall interfere, the kangaroo will hereafter go bobtailed.

A BRIEF conversation with the average Southern youth discloses the fact that he is much more familiar with the exploits of J. G. Gould, or Jesse James, or, if college bred, of Heliogabalus, or Attila, than he is with those of the heroes of the last war. The current of Southern sentiment is so strong toward a continental nationality that there seems to be a sort of treason on our section in admiring the leaders of the "lost cause."—(Southern Elevator.)

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

BARNUM OWNS a building in New York, the rental of which is \$65,000 a year.

BRINLEY SHERMAN is writing a reply to Max O'Rell's "Jean Bull et Son Lais."

CHARLES READE is at Cannes, where he has not completed his new novel, which the Harpers are to publish.

MR. HUNT, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, has requested to be recalled or transferred to some other place.

WALT WHITMAN has written a poem, which will appear in the March Harper's—"With husky, haughty lips, O sea!"

JUDON THORNTON, the author of "A Fool's Errand," drew a larger audience on the same night in Chicago than did Matthew Arnold.

RUHNSTEIN, it is said, is disgusted with

the shabby treatment accorded him in St. Petersburg, and will probably soon leave Russia forever.

FATHER RYAN has been invited to write an ode to be read at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the settlement of Maryland, on March 25. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson will deliver an address.

COL. WARD LAMON announces his purpose to issue







THE RAILROADS.

President Roosevelt, of the Monon, Arrives in the City and Visits Points of Interest.

The West Shore Will Not Fall Into Vanderbilt's Hands if President Winslow Knows It.

Freight and Passenger Troubles in the Western Association Continue Very Unsettled.

Track News from All Sections of the Country by Telegraph and Otherwise.

LOCAL, GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. James Roosevelt, the recently-elected President of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road, arrived in the city yesterday morning from New York in a special car, "Monon," via the N. Y. P. and O. and the O. and M. He was accompanied by his wife and Gen. J. H. Wilson, late President of the New York and New England road. Mr. Roosevelt was met by Col. Bennett H. Young, the retiring President of the line, and escorted around the city, visiting the new bridge and other points of interest. A tour of inspection was also made through the local and news offices of the company. Mr. Roosevelt forming the acquaintance of the officials and employees. In a conversation he has stated that he was not prepared to say what changes would be made in the present management of the road, or whether there would be any changes at all. He will be compelled to make his headquarters in New York, it is thought, but also General Manager. Mr. Roosevelt will visit the shops of the company at New Albany this morning, after which he will leave for a tour of inspection, over the line, accompanied by Superintendent McLeod, Traffic Manager Southard and Chief Engineer of the road, Col. Bennett H. Young will join the party to-night at Lafayette. The inspection will occupy two or three days. It was Mr. Roosevelt's intention to remain in this city until Monday next at least, but circumstances necessitated his return to New York earlier than was expected; consequently he started on the inspecting tour today.

There is no reason why the Monon should not be one of the best paying roads in the country. It has natural advantages in geographical position, and a good and rapidly increasing local trade in both freight and passengers. Its Southern connections can not be surpassed, while its Western and Eastern connections are first-class. Its terminal facilities are good, and its equipment is in excellent condition. The gross earnings have increased in the past four years fully 800 per cent, and its net earnings have increased from \$100,000 in 1879 to \$400,000 in 1883. The property is a good one, and properly managed will prove a paying one.

RATE TROUBLES.

THE WESTERN TRUNK-LINE ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS GETTING MORE COMPLICATED. The situation regarding the troubles between the Trunk-Line Association and the Burlington, as well as the difficulties regarding the Utah agreement, and roadbed in fair condition. The gross earnings have increased in the past four years fully 800 per cent, and its net earnings have increased from \$100,000 in 1879 to \$400,000 in 1883. The property is a good one, and properly managed will prove a paying one.

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The Western Trunk-Line Association roads continue to take all the business at the rates, and they will continue to do so until an arrangement has been made in which all the roads in the association have been agreed. The Utah agreement, which has been up all this time, has given no signs of life so far. It is powerless to carry the agreement in effect so long as its Eastern allies refuse to accept the new rates, as it has no power under the tripartite agreement to make West-bound rates.

The passenger business at Kansas City and Council Bluffs is showing more signs of life than it has for some time. It is not arrived at soon as serious war will certainly break out. The troubles were caused principally by the withdrawal of the Burlington (Hannibal and St. Joe) from the Kansas City agreement. The Burlington officials say that the cause of their withdrawal was the unsatisfactory condition of passenger affairs from Chicago to Kansas City and Council Bluffs, but it is thought the real cause made by the Alton and Rock Island had much to do with it. It is claimed that for some months past rates at these points have been in a shaky condition, caused by the overstocking of the market by certain roads with tickets issued by Eastern roads, sold at limited rates, which the local roads run out and the time extended in the general rates of the Western roads doing the stocking. Tickets of the Burlington issue, however, were sold at a very much reduced rate, and some of the other roads claiming that the Burlington was the first to cut any rates, and the road had been trying to provoke a fight on Kansas City for some time. It is claimed that in view of the fact that the Burlington is a city and Council Bluffs have put on a large block of tickets at low rates to be put on the market if open hostilities should break out. These tickets have not been sold, but it is thought there is, so to speak, a string attached to them that they can be pulled in again in case the troubles are amicably settled at the meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Western roads to be held in Chicago today.

THE WEST SHORE.

PRESIDENT WINSLOW COMES NEXT TO THE RESCUE, AND DENIES THAT VANDERBILT CAN BUY THE ROAD. New York, Jan. 30.—Gen. Winslow, President of the West Shore railroad, has replied to Mr. Vanderbilt's advertisement in the Standard. He says: "If this West Shore should be sold to Vanderbilt, the immense advantages of this independent channel of commerce, his power would only have to go one step further and destroy the independence of the Erie canal, and the merchants of this city and State would be entirely at his mercy. It remains to be seen

whether our citizens will awake to the magnitude of the present efforts which are at work against the independence of this line of railway before it is too late. One of the two lines, the Erie and the West Shore railway, and have had charge of its construction, and so far as I know, no person having any considerable interest in the property ever contemplated selling the road to Vanderbilt or his company."

Of the bill introduced in the Assembly relative to the second section of the act legalizing the sale of stocks and bonds on time and substituting therefor the section requiring the payment of interest on such stocks or bonds to be in actual possession of certificates or other evidence of such debt, share or interest, Mr. Gould thought some restrictions would be very salutary, but any measure whatever should be carefully considered.

OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE BALTIMORE AND WESTERN RAILROADS WITH THEIR POOL PERCENTAGE.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.] New York, Jan. 30.—The Baltimore and Ohio road, which is receiving a very small percentage of the Trunk-line business, is said to be dissatisfied with the distribution of pool percentages. On the application to Commissioner Fink, it is said, his attention will be called to the cutting of rates by some of the roads on East-bound freights. Grain merchants said to-day that shipments of wheat from St. Louis were made at five cents less than the rate from Chicago.

THE PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILROADS HAVE A STRIKE.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.—A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed among employees of the Pittsburgh and Western railroad on account of the failure of the company to pay last month's wages. Threats are made that the employees will strike on the 1st of February. The company's Treasurer Campbell says that the men will be paid this afternoon, or to-morrow at the latest. The recent heavy snow cut off freight business almost entirely, and of course this reduced the revenue materially. He did not apprehend any trouble.

The employees of the Pittsburgh and Western railroad did not strike this afternoon, as threatened. President Callery, who was absent, returned from New York this evening, and the railroad is in full to-morrow. No trouble is apprehended.

THE DIMSORE CASE.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.—President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania road, was on the stand in the Dimsore case this afternoon. He states that the Pennsylvania road had nothing to do with the Dimsore suit, and had not interfered with negotiations between the Philadelphia and Reading and Jersey Central roads concerning the lease. During President Scott's administration a proposition had been made to the Pennsylvania road to lease the Jersey Central and Long Branch railroads, which would send traffic over the Pennsylvania road to New York. The Central was to banish Baltimore and Ohio traffic. These negotiations were stopped by Judge Lathrop. Roberts stated that he had called on him some time ago and told him he could not settle his account because of the decision of Chancellor Knickerbocker. Roberts said he would not carry out his contract the matter would have to go to the courts.

PASSENGER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Joint Executive Committee of the Passenger Department, after a long session, has decided to oppose in the subdivision of earnings by the trunk lines among their Western connections in the old differential fare pools, agreed upon and settled the trouble. The present pool contract, which was made in March, 1883, is to expire on the 1st of May 1, and a meeting will be held in April for making a new contract and readjusting the percentages for the interior trunk lines. The Western trunk lines, Cleveland, Toledo and Indianapolis, will be taken up to-morrow. The differential rates in the pool already in effect will be published to-morrow, and go into effect on Feb. 1. Special round trip rates were made for the coming conference of Mining Engineers, to be held in Chicago.

CHEAP RATE TO MONITORA.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—In view of the fact that the Canadian Pacific has made an emigrant rate of \$9.70 from the seaboard to Winnipeg, a meeting of roads interested in travel to the Northwest was held to-day, and, without reaching a final conclusion, a temporary rate of \$27 from Montreal to Winnipeg and \$23.90 from Toronto to Winnipeg.

THE TEXAS AND ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

GALVESTON, Jan. 30.—The Texas Special says: "Passengers arriving from the East this morning say the strike on the Texas and St. Louis railway has extended into Arizona and Texas, and promises to be some serious."

REINSTATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—By order of Commissioner Fink, the National Dispatch line, which was excluded from the pool in October last on account of its cutting rates, was to-day reinstated.

THE GRAND TRUNK FINE.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 30.—The Grand Trunk railway has been fined \$10,000 for the death of J. W. Perkins at Mechanics Falls in 1882, was found guilty and fined \$10,000.

A POOL BROUGHT TO TERMS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 30.—Commissioner Fink has today brought to a close a conference to-day with the officials of the Fort Scott and Gulf road concerning New York business. The Fort Scott, through its Missouri road, has been cutting rates on New York freight below the tariff rates and endeavoring to force the pool to allow them a percentage. Midgely, who was interviewed to-night, said that the pool had been reached, but declined to state the terms.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The funded and unfunded debt of the New York Central road now amounts to \$40,000,000.

It is said that the Santa Fe road will shortly remove its general office from Topeka to Kansas City.

The Illinois Central has established a sleeping car service from New Orleans to Memphis and St. Louis.

The Lackawanna has expressed a willingness to join the emigrant pool and accept regulations governing the sale of tickets.

The Vandalla people are erecting a second sleeping car between Terre Haute and Logansport, Ind., specially for local business.

The Pennsylvania Company has this week discharged fifty employees at its shops at limited rates, which the local roads run out and the time extended in the general rates of the Western roads doing the stocking.

It is reported from Cincinnati that rates on East-bound freights are being cut from 8 to 10 cents. The cut is being made on freight destined to the West.

The office of the General Passenger Agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road will be removed from Chattanooga to Atlanta on February 1.

The freight office of the Mississippi Valley railroad at New Orleans is an ordinary box-car, which has been christened "The Jersey Lily." (Globe-Democrat.)

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Interference With the Presidents as to What Legislation They Desire From Congress—A Difference of Opinion.

THEY WANT ALL THEY CAN GET. The attention of Congress has of late been frequently called to the need of legislation in behalf of the national banks. It is claimed by the friends of these institutions that, unless something is done, and speedily, that the profits on their circulation will not be sufficient to keep up the system. The case was presented so strongly last year that the tax on deposits was removed, and at present the only burden to which they are subjected is that of a one per cent. tax on their circulation. It is said that this is still not enough, and the assertion is seemingly borne out by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of the Currency.

To ascertain what legislation is desired by the banks themselves a reporter called at the different institutions yesterday, and asked the Presidents or Cashiers to state their views. In so far as they desired all that they could get there was a universal feeling, but there was not little agreement as to details.

The first bank upon which the reporter found was Mr. E. C. Bohne, Cashier of the Third National Bank. Mr. Bohne was outspoken in his opinion that the banks deserved the aid of more favorable legislation if the system was expected to be kept up.

"If Congress will pass a law allowing us par value for our bonds and taking off the tax from the circulation that is all which will be needed," he said. "I mean by this that we want permission to issue a currency equal to the par value of the bonds we hold—not 90 per cent., as at present. Our bank is very well satisfied as it is, but we think this law should be passed to encourage new ones. The bonds we have are the 4 per cents, which we bought at par. They are now worth about 25 per cent. above par, and you can readily see that it would not pay us to bank upon them. The old ones which bought at the bonds were at par are doing as well as we are."

SCHOOL OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

The Opinion of the Daughter of Mme. Beck as to the Author of "Jane Eyre."

There is a little girl and a low life in this little Paris, and the steps that lead down from the square containing the statue of Count Belinard face the quaint and narrow Rue de la Harpe, where the old house, against a high and modern structure an old and quaint building—a quondam mansion. Here Charlotte Bronte passed her school days, and during this house was the garden where she laid the scenes of "Villette." There is still lingering about the spot the calm, solemn, almost secretive air of the old house, and the steps that lead down from the square containing the statue of Count Belinard face the quaint and narrow Rue de la Harpe, where the old house, against a high and modern structure an old and quaint building—a quondam mansion. Here Charlotte Bronte passed her school days, and during this house was the garden where she laid the scenes of "Villette." 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